

HALL'S "AGED" DEEDS.

ONE OF THE COLONEL'S LETTERS READ IN COURT.

The Ease With Which Land Is Traded About In the Disputed Territory—How the Colonel's Fee Was to Come From.

MACON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—The trial of Hall, the alleged grabber, was continued this morning in the United States court.

The attorneys argued until noon regarding the admissibility of the Dodge deeds as evidence. The court ruled them admissible. Letters written by Hall to one Louis Knight were also offered as evidence, and these were also objected to, the court ruling them admissible and ordering them read.

WHAT THE LETTERS CONTAIN.

They are as follows:—
 EASTMAN, Ga., Nov. 22, '89—Louis Knight: Dear Sir:—Enclosed I send you copy of deeds, as I wish to get up deeds just like these, except as to age, and send them early next week to you, and I will make it all right with you. Write me what day you can send them. Respectfully,
 L. A. HALL.
 P. S. I will send more soon.

WERE THEY DISCLOSED?

Judge Speer here asked the meaning of the words "except as to age."

The prosecuting attorney stated that they understood it to refer to a discolored condition of the deeds, and which was apparent on other deeds made by him. The court had heard of such means being used where it was desired to lead the papers a time-worn appearance. The following note accompanied a lot of blank deeds sent by Hall to Knight, ostensibly for the purpose of being used by Knight:

Use this if you can. As soon as possible send me. I have sent for some that are better.
 L. A. HALL.

HALL WAS GOING HALVES

Witness Evans was put on the stand, and testified he held a deed made to him by Hall and signed by one E. P. Terry, of whom he had never heard. The deed was witnessed by one Sullivan, but John L. was the only one of that name he had ever heard of. The witness evidently understood the transaction, for he stated that he paid no money for the deed, nor was he to pay; he was simply to take possession of the land, make improvements, and in case of suit the colonel was to take half if it for his fees, if successful. After the deeds were made out he happened to think of one other lot he wanted and he went back and informed the colonel, who kindly insisted that the other number, no one else being present.

The deed was produced and identified. This ended the evidence for the morning. The negro, Goodwin, who yesterday admitted perjury himself, was placed under a bond of \$200 to appear before the commissioner in case action was taken against him. He was also required to give bond for the sum of \$50 for his appearance as a witness for the government in case a similar action was made against the colonel.

The judge discharged the jurors for the district and circuit courts for the term.

Macon Fire Insurance Company.

MAISON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Macon Fire Insurance Company, which was held today. The board of directors was re-elected, as follows: S. S. Dunlap, R. E. Park, H. T. Johnson, R. H. Plant, J. W. Cabaniss, H. J. Lamar, Jr., M. Nussbaum, J. S. Baxter, E. S. Wilson. The old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, S. S. Dunlap; vice-president, R. E. Park; secretary and treasurer, E. S. Wilson. The Macon Fire Insurance Company, since its organization in June, 1889, has paid all expenses, commissions, taxes, salaries, etc., and losses amounting to a little over \$145,000, and divided of \$6,000 to stockholders and has accumulated besides a surplus of \$30,752.67.

A Horse's Wild Jump.

MAISON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—Today a dry horse became frightened at the back of a cotton wagon and ran away. At the intersection of Cherry and Second streets, several drays were standing. The runaway horse jumped completely over the wagon of John Stewart. Stewart was thrown to the ground, and his horse hurled upon him, and the dry broken to pieces. Stewart was very badly hurt. It was marvelous that he escaped death. Other teams joined in the runaway and there was a regular stampede for awhile.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wright's Examination.

MAISON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—Today, by direction of the state adjutant, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Wiley, of the 2d Georgia battalion, examined Ed L. Wright, of Albany, Lieutenant-Colonel-elect of the 7th Georgia. Colonel Wright stood a splendid examination, and Colonel Wiley will so notify Adjutant-General Kell, and report that he is thoroughly competent and qualified in every respect for the discharge of the duties of the office to which he has been elected.

A Wreck.

MAISON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—The north bound East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad train, due in Macon this morning about seven o'clock, was over five hours late, owing to the wreck of a freight train last night near Macon, caused by the train jumping the track. Several cars were badly damaged, and the track was blocked quite awhile. Passenger trains had to make transfers.

General Gossip.

MAISON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—The remains of Mr. Walter Hodgkins are expected to reach Macon from New York tomorrow evening. The funeral services of Miss Tadie North will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, from the family residence.

Mr. William Mason, a well known traveling man, died last night at the Stoddard hotel. The remains were shipped this morning to Athens for burial.

W. W. Staw, superintendent of transportation of the Central railroad, has come to Macon, where he will make headquarters until April 1, as temporary superintendent of the main stem of the Central railroad.

Mr. J. M. Johnston is having the interior of his palatial residence elegantly frescoed and reworked in magnificent wood. It will be one of the most magnificent houses in the state when the above improvements are finished.

Mrs. M. L. Williams, of Atlanta, who is suing for a divorce from her husband, is a guest of the Hotel Lenox.

Judge Charles J. Harris, of the city court, is suffering from a release of the grip, but with fair weather will soon be out again.

The agency of Mr. Henry Horne will make real estate sales this week of over \$5,000. Mr. Horne has personally invested over \$40,000 in real estate since January. This shows his faith in the ultimate value of Macon. The distinguished evangelist, Rev. Mr. Needham, will begin a series of meetings on next Sunday morning at the First Baptist church.

Vineville property is increasing considerably. In 1884 Mr. W. S. Brantly sold ninety-six acres to S. A. Crump for \$50,000. In 1887 Crump sold a like interest to Henry Horne for \$16,000. They sold out in 1888 for \$24,000. The property has since changed hands at the rate of \$2,000, an increase of 50 per cent per annum. In 1878 Brantly sold W. A. Huff thirty acres for \$3,000, which would bring now \$21,000, seven for one in twelve years.

The name of Major J. F. Hanson has been mentioned as a suitable one for president of the Southern Travelers' association.

Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Athens, who intends to locate in Macon, where the firm of Taylor Brothers & Hall are building a large grain elevator and grain mill, has purchased for \$6,000 the house of Mrs. Helen Lightfoot on Forsyth street, and his family will occupy it.

Mrs. Lightfoot will build near Camp's mill.

Thursday night, in colored, will meet on membership. The club says it means to

PULASKI'S DRY.

THE THIRD VICTORY OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Result a Surprise, as Many Thought the Other Side Would Win—The Result in Hawkinsville.

MAISON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—Pulaski county has for the third time voted against the sale of whisky.

The result was in the nature of a surprise to many.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT. Last night both the prohibitionists and the anti-men were confident of success, and this morning each side went to work with a will. Perhaps the hardest fight in the county was made here at Hawkinsville.

THE MAJORITY CUT DOWN.

The "anti's" thought this one of their greatest strongholds and counted on about seventy-five majority, but they have carried this precinct by only thirty.

Cochran gave a majority of eighty against the sale. It is safe to say that the county has gone "dry" by 150 majority, though the result of the official count will not be known till tomorrow.

QUIET AND ORDERLY. It was a remarkably orderly election. No disturbances whatever, as far as can be learned, occurred at any of the voting places.

BUSINESS NOTES FROM ALBANY.

Contracts Awarded for Depot Building—The Chautauqua.

ALBANY, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—Messrs. J. L. Jay & Son, of Albany, have been awarded contracts amounting to about twenty thousand dollars by the Central railroad, for buildings at Etowah and Smithville. At Etowah they build a freight depot taking 300,000 feet of lumber. At Smithville they build houses for the officers and employees.

The Artesian City Brick works have just been sold by G. W. Pittman, Messrs. W. and Walter Muse, A. W. Tucker, and W. S. Fleming. The latter will be placed in charge of this extensive industry.

Another large brick company has just been organized. They will put in five machines south of Albany, making the third brick yard there, all conducted with ample capital.

Work on the tent tabernacle was commenced today.

They Exchanged Shots.

ATHENS, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—A difficulty which occurred Saturday night at the Covington and Macon depot, has come to light in the shape of a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Will Fullilove, the night watchman at the depot. The warrant charged him with assault with intent to murder. It seems that an old feud between Fullilove and Mr. Fullilove and Mr. Tom Parsons, who fired upon the switch engine in the Covington and Macon yards. Saturday night the difficulty came to a culmination, when Messrs. Fullilove and Parsons met near the depot. Horvath was interchanged, and four pistol shots were fired. No one was hurt. Mr. Parsons claimed that he was entirely unarmed and that Mr. Fullilove had all the shooting. When the official report was made, Mr. Fullilove found him missing. He had successfully eluded them.

The Divorce Court is Busy.

COVINGTON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—Newton superior court is now in session, Judge James S. Boynton presiding. The docket was not very heavy to begin with, and as several of the most important cases have been continued, there is but little civil business to be disposed of at this term, and court will probably adjourn this week. There are comparatively few criminal cases on the docket, and none of special interest. Four divorces have been granted at this term, the parties in only one of them being white persons.

The Work of the Grand Jury.

ELBERTON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—The grand jury in their general presentments last week, reported the affairs of the county in excellent condition, both financially and morally. They returned twenty two bills, but with a few exceptions they were for small offenses. There were no felony cases tried in the superior court, and the misdemeanor cases disposed of were of minor importance.

Does Not Know that She Is Free.

ALBANY, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—Mrs. Dives, of Lee county, has an old negro woman who does not know that she is free. When freedom dawned upon the negroes, and they all started to leave, this old lady, who is deaf and cannot talk well, could not be made to understand it, and she has not found it out to this day, and is still living on the old plantation.

Shot Dead by a Negro.

DUBLIN, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—This morning, at Spann, Johnson county, Robert Raiford, a lumber inspector for T. W. Garbutt & Co., was shot and killed by a negro employed at the mill. The murderer escaped, but desperate efforts are being made to apprehend him. Mr. Raiford was an excellent young man, and was a brother of J. F. Raiford of this city.

BIG IMPROVEMENTS.

Being Made at the Academy of Music—Now at Work.

MAISON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—The work of renovating and improving the Academy of Music for the next season has already commenced. A new carpet is being put down, and a new property room is being built.

Among some of the improvements to be made are the following:

The seats and floor of the dress circle have been raised one foot. This will give an unobstructed view from the entrance door to the railing that divides the dress circle from the orchestra.

Four large chandeliers will be hung; a new drop curtain and scenery be obtained; private boxes and ladies' toilet room will be built; a gate will be put in the band railing in front of the stage. Other improvements will also be made. The list of theatrical attractions for next year will be finer than has ever been booked for Macon.

A HANDSOME CHARITY.

Description and Cost of the Julia Parkman Jones Benevolent Home.

MAISON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—The laying of the corner stone of the benevolent home, founded by Mrs. Julia Parkman Jones for the indigent women of the parish of Christ Episcopal church, was celebrated this afternoon with inspiring ceremonies, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

There was a large attendance of citizens, both ladies and gentlemen. An address was delivered by the Rev. A. Barnwell. The vocal music of the occasion was beautiful. All the exercises were impressive and appropriate.

The home will be handsomely built. It is 100 feet long, two stories, and will contain about sixteen rooms. The cost will be \$12,000. It is a noble charity. Sufficient endowment has been made to always maintain the home excellently.

Robbed by Footpads.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—A. L. Hatten, a white man from Hahoyah, was robbed about 4 o'clock this morning of \$10 by three young men, who had him in tow, knocking him the town. One of the men showed Hatten down, indicating an ugly wound on his face. The second held him while the third went through his pockets. Two men were arrested this morning, who were identified as having been with him last night. When locked up they gave their names as James W. Foy and William Pease.

Macon's Assessed Values.

MAISON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—Tonight the city tax assessors rendered their report for the year 1889 to the city council. The total valuation of city property is \$12,423,870. Real estate \$7,364,735. Personal property \$5,059,135. The total increase of property over last year is \$1,021,172. Judging by the new estimates, it is ascertained, and new buildings to be erected during the next twelve months, the increase in 1891 will be nearly two million dollars over this year.

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THE OHIO "UPLIFTERS"

RECEIVE A WITHERING REPLY FROM GOVERNOR FORLE.

Who Advises Them to Study One of the Commandments Which They Seem to Have Forgotten.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18.—[Special].—Governor Forle yesterday received a letter written by John Peterson, J. Rothweiler, L. A. Rothweiler, L. F. Vancleave and E. B. Hill, a committee appointed by the Cincinnati Methodist church organization, numbering a hundred ministers, in regard to Rev. T. M. Joyner, who has become so notorious by his complaints of assault in Randolph county, and by his dismissal by a negro congregation near here. The letter is remarkable in tone, and states that Joyner and his wife were set upon December 20th by masked men, who inflicted many wounds upon them; that they have been refused redress by the officers of the law, and have been shamefully traduced by newspapers, and are refused an opportunity of preaching the gospel elsewhere in North Carolina, and of earning their living.

To this letter the governor today replied.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANSWER: You seem to be a very simple and credulous people, striving with more zeal than judgment to right what you assume to be a great wrong. I answer you with the same simplicity and frankness. I know the kind hearted but excitable colored people when their sympathies have been thoroughly aroused. If Joyner was treated as you charge, then justice requires that the people who assaulted him should be vigorously punished, and the courts in North Carolina stand ready to give Joyner their assistance whenever he demands it. The county in which the outrage is said to have been committed is republican, the population being composed of the Quaker element, and there is no question that the perpetrators of the offense would have been punished if Joyner had been able to show that anyone had injured him, but, unfortunately, he did not do so. Even in Cincinnati you see the same kind of thing. In regard to the charges in the letter, the Cincinnati people have no crime before them to be identified. Your whole communication is based upon the Indian practice of taking revenge, when one of his tribe has been injured, upon the first one he meets, whether the latter be innocent or guilty. You request Joyner to depart from their midst, if you think that congregation is composed of cringing negroes who had been intimidated by cowards, you are evincing a degree of credulity which would punish—seven negroes. Oberlin is a colored town in the republican county of Wake. Its inhabitants are as respectable and independent as you find in any colored community on the earth.

When you read your letter, there are not men among you who would resist oppression like this respectable church of colored men, whom you have the audacity to denounce as cringing negroes. The M. E. church south, in North Carolina, is one of the largest and most influential denominations in the state, and would never submit quietly to the courts refusing justice to any one entitled to its protection, but it is unreasonable for you to require any more protection for Joyner than the

citizens of this state could get, under like circumstances.

The governor, therefore, recommends the committee to read the seventh commandment, and lay it to heart.

JOSEPH H. VICKERY.

The Death of a Leading North Georgia Merchant.

TOCOGA, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—Mr. Joseph H. Vickery died Sunday afternoon at his home in Lavania. Mr. Vickery was about 60 years of age and has lived all his life in and near Toccoa, and was perhaps the best known man in all the country around. He had amassed a considerable fortune and was worth at the time of his death nearly \$100,000. He was a self-made man in every sense of the word, and many a heart will be glad when the news of his death is spread. He was a member of the firm of J. H. & T. C. Vickery & Co., at this place, cotton buyers and provision dealers, and was interested in several other enterprises in the vicinity. He leaves a wife and eleven children. His remains will be laid to rest here today.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

A Singular Happening to a Young Man in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—Mr. Eugene Dawson, a popular traveling man for T. S. Lewis & Co., had a singular attack Sunday night. He was in Augusta Sunday and spent the day with his mother and the family of his brother, Mr. F. J. Spradling. Before he left the hotel Sunday morning, he had an attack of bleeding at the nose, which lasted nearly an hour—so long that a physician was telephoned for. The bleeding stopped, and never, before he arrived. Mr. Dawson felt no unpleasant effects, and went around to his brother's house, where he spent the day. After 10 o'clock last night, just before he was about to leave for the hotel, his nose began bleeding again. It had bled copiously for more than an hour when a physician was summoned. It was nearly 2 a. m. before the bleeding was stopped. Mr. Dawson was much exhausted from the loss of blood and is still confined to his room at his brother's home.

The Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—At 1 o'clock today Mr. Herman Farker's driver went to feed his horses. As he entered the stable he was driven back by a sheet of flame. He gave the alarm, and the fire department was called. The stable with its contents, of Farker's store. Adjoining it were storerooms, all of which were consumed, with the toys, glassware and notions therein contained. Two horses, a cow and a buggy were in the stable, which were saved. The loss was about \$400, with \$500 insurance. Situated in the heart of Albany's most extensive business block, only the good work of the fire department saved a disastrous conflagration.

An Increase of Price.

MAISON, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—Tonight W. G. Solomon bought of Turpin & Ogden, for \$7,000, the lot of land situated on the street. The same lot sold five years ago at \$2,000. He will erect a warehouse or a factory.

The Trees Probably Killed.

SPARTA, Ga., March 18.—[Special].—The blizzard reached here in full force but found all the early vegetables dead. It is significant that none of the peach trees in this vicinity are in bloom. Many think the trees have been killed.

Purify Your Blood

When spring arrives, it is very important that the blood should be purified as at this season impurities which have been accumulating for months or even years, are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels every taint, drives out scrofulous humors, and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to good health.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

"Seeing the trunk of a representative of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this hotel, the Central, Atlanta, reminds me that I would like to give my testimony and have it published for the benefit of any whom it may concern. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, impure blood, etc., and the result convinced me that the medicine is all its manufacturer claims it to be. It has cured me of my skin disease, and I cannot recommend it too highly to those who are afflicted with impure blood." JOHN P. CARRINGTON, Augusta, Georgia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Notice by the Mayor and General Council of the City of Atlanta of the Holding of an Election to Determine the Question Whether Bonds shall be Issued by said City.

WHEREAS, THE MAYOR AND GENERAL COUNCIL of the City of Atlanta desire to issue the hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of bonds of said City, for the purpose of increasing the water supply, of said city, and desire also to issue one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of bonds, for the purpose of paying the city's proportion of the expense of the construction of sewers in said city, and the consent of the qualified voters of said city being necessary thereto. Therefore, be it ordained by the Mayor and General Council of said city, that in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of said State, an election shall be held on the twenty-third (23d) day of April, 1890, to determine the question whether said water bonds and sewer bonds, or either series of said proposed bonds, shall be issued by said city, and that to the people (qualified voters of said city), be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the paper in which the Sheriff of said county is authorized to publish, and also in the Atlanta Evening Journal, for the space of thirty days next preceding the day of election, a notice of the election, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of four per cent (4 per cent) per annum, and to run not exceeding thirty years from the date thereof, the interest to be paid semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, and the principal of said bonds to be paid in installments of two-thirds of the qualified voters of said city, then, and before the proposed debt is incurred, an ordinance or ordinance shall be passed providing for the issue and sale thereof, and making provision at the same time for the assessment and collection of annual taxes sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest of said debt within thirty years from the date of incurring said indebtedness.

But this shall not operate to increase the annual tax on real estate or personal property beyond the charter rate of one and one-half (1 1/2) per centum per annum.

At said election, the voters shall have printed or written on their ballots "For Water Bonds," "Against Water Bonds," and shall also have printed or written on their ballots "For Sewer Bonds," "Against Sewer Bonds." And each voter may on the same ballot vote for or against water bonds or sewer bonds, or for the one and against the other, or for both or against both, or may vote with reference to the one and not vote as to the other, as he may desire.

Said election shall be held as municipal elections in this city are held, and conducted in like manner, and in accordance with sections 338 to 358 M. C. inclusive of the code of the state of Georgia.

I certify that the foregoing preamble and ordinance were adopted by the mayor and council of the city of Atlanta on March 17, 1890, and confirmed by the aldermen of said city on the same day, and approved by the mayor of said city on March 18, 1890.

This March 18, 1890.

A. P. WOODWARD,

Clerk of Council, City of Atlanta.

March 19—d 14

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MEDICAL.

A Terrible Eczema

One of the worst cases on record. Seventeen years of fearful suffering. Head, face, and ears, one solid scab. Body a mass of disease. Hair matted, lifeless, or gone. Limbs contracted and helpless. Unable to walk. Got about on hands and knees. Physicians and all medicines useless. No hope of relief or cure. At the end of seventeen years heard of CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them eight weeks and is cured. N. B.—This miraculous cure was made in January, 1879, and has continued complete and permanent to present date, January 30, 1890.

Cured by Cuticura

At the age of three months a rash (which afterwards proved to be eczema or salt rheum) made its appearance on my face. A physician was called. He said teething was the cause; he prescribed some cooling medicine, but the sores spread to my ears and head.

Another M. D. was called. He professed to know all about the case; called it "King's Evil," and prescribed gunpowder, brimstone, and lard mixed into a salve; but the disease continued.

The bleeding stopped, and never, before he arrived. Mr. Dawson felt no unpleasant effects, and went around to his brother's house, where he spent the day.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY
The Daily (including Sunday) \$10.00
The Sunday (20 copies) 2.00
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THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.
ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 19, 1890.

It Is Not Our Fight.

THE CONSTITUTION must not be rung into the fight that the alliance is making against its enemies. President Livingston started it and he is warmly backed by the official organ of the alliance.

THE CONSTITUTION's part in the controversy was simply to publish a card of President Livingston correcting the false impression sought to be conveyed to the injury of the alliance. We published President Livingston's card, by request, after those for whom it was written had refused to use it. President Livingston's official position is such that his official communications are entitled to publicity.

Any effort to shift the controversy which has arisen to the shoulders of THE CONSTITUTION is ridiculously absurd, and any intimation that this paper owns a penny's interest in the Southern Alliance, directly or indirectly, is false, and further, not a dollar's worth of stock in it was ever offered us.

It will be observed that President Livingston's card of complaint and exposure has never been even remotely referred to by those for whom it was written, but instead, THE CONSTITUTION, Dr. Macme, and the Southern Alliance are jerked into the controversy.

We have nothing to do with it, and we presume that Dr. Macme and the Southern Alliance will take care of themselves.

But, in the meantime, the contest stands between President Livingston and those from whom he has torn the mask.

THE CONSTITUTION has been able to garner considerable information showing how the alliance has been used as a cat's paw in matters pertaining to railroad legislation, of which we will say something at the proper time. It is natural that the kick should come, and we have been looking for it.

President Livingston has had his say, and has not been answered.

But, excuse us, this is not our fight.

A Useless Experiment.

Some of our northern contemporaries express the belief that the negroes will pour into the territory of Oklahoma in such numbers as to give them full control of that region, and that they will organize a state with a negro governor and negro senators.

It is not at all likely that this programme will be carried out. Negroes are not good organizers, and they have never cut any figure in the world's history as pioneers and colonists. But taking it for granted that there is something in this movement, its prospects cannot be said to be very bright. Negroes have had for generations a fair chance to display their capacity for self-government in Hayti and Liberia, but the record they have made is not encouraging. Why repeat a similar experiment in Oklahoma?

This is an immense continent, but there is not a foot of room to spare for a more than doubtful experiment in government. Instead of massing the negroes in one or two states, it would be better for them, and better for the whites, if they were distributed in localities where their labor is needed. A judicious distribution of population will do more than anything else to settle the alleged race problem. Where the blacks are needed to develop the country, it is safe to say that they will be well treated. The two races have shown in the past that they can get along very well together. There is no reason why they should be fenced off from each other in separate states.

Problems of the Great River.

In the great valley of the west the problem of the Mississippi river is more important than any other. It is a vital problem to those who live in the valley, and it is interesting to the whole country.

Under these circumstances, it is natural that it should be the subject of newspaper discussion, and quite as natural that the able editors of the land should come forward with various theories which they offer to the public with a confidence that is born of their profession.

One editor is of the opinion that the only solution of the problem is the construction of a vast levee or silt to catch the silt that forms a large part of the current of the great river. This remedy is necessarily vague. Where is the immense silt to be situated, and who is to shake it up and clean it out? The proposition appears to be visionary.

Another editor says that the remedy is to allow nature to construct levees of her own in the shape of trees, leaves and grass that once strained the waters of the streams feeding the Mississippi. This seems to be a matter for the forestry congress to consider. It is not at all improbable that the rapidly increasing danger and damage from the spring overflows of the river are due to the fact that great bodies of land in the west and northwest have been denuded of their timber, and, consequently, of the growth and vegetation necessary to strain the waters that flow into the Mississippi.

A great many editors are of the opinion that the attempt to confine the great river to one channel has added to the danger of overflows. Their theory is that the vast volume of water, moving sluggishly through an artificial channel formed by the levees, deposits silt and gradually raises its bed, and that every year the levees have to be made higher, the danger of serious disaster constantly growing. One of the remedies proposed is to give the river a new and additional outlet, so as to relieve the pressure of the current along the danger line.

This remedy would involve the construc-

tion of a tremendous canal, as expensive, almost, as the Panama canal. It would have to be a government affair, and a great many miles of fertile land would have to be condemned in order to make the outlet a real safety valve. If it is a remedy at all, it will only be adopted and carried out on the heels of some disaster more terrible than any that has yet occurred.

According to the theorists, this disaster cannot be delayed much longer if the present system is persisted in. And yet the people cannot help themselves. It is levees or nothing. In the days when man had not laid his hand on the current of the river with any serious purpose the vast volume of water was permitted to pursue its own course. The result was that hundreds of thousands of fertile acres of land, were overflooded during the spring floods. It was to reclaim these overflooded lands that the levees were built, and now that the levee system has been inaugurated it will have to be carried out until it is proved to be either a success or a failure.

Meanwhile the situation is interesting.

The Iron Chancellor.

Bismarck may or may not have resigned. The telegrams are conflicting, and the advice of one day may be contradicted on the next.

To the world at large Germany for many years has been summed up in this man of blood and iron. For five hundred years the Bismarcks have been a valiant race of fighters and statesmen, but the most famous and ablest of them all is undoubtedly the lion-hearted prince whose genius conceived and carried through the splendid scheme of German unity. The power behind the throne during the reign of three emperors has been Bismarck. The sturdy champion of imperial absolutism has been Bismarck. The empire had its emperor, but its daring brain and iron hand were Bismarck's. This remarkable man united his people, and won their hearts by his crowning triumph in the defeat and humiliation of France.

There is little doubt as to the chancellor's dissatisfaction with the methods of his young emperor. After a lifetime spent in camps and courts he is not prepared to accept and endorse the ideas and policy of a rash youth who declares himself in favor of state socialism, and threatens to dash his enemies to pieces. The old statesman is now in favor of peace, a protective tariff to revive the industries of his country, and judicious legislation in the interests of the working classes. But he wants no gigantic labor conference, and no pledges on the part of the government to provide for all the economic wants of labor. He sees only revolution and the destruction of the empire in such a policy, and will not commit himself to it.

Naturally the chancellor and the emperor have differed widely, and it is probable that their differences are irreconcilable. The retirement of the prince, however, would be an act of great significance, and needs the strongest confirmation.

Without Bismarck at the helm Germany will lose prestige throughout Europe. There will be discontent at home and hostility abroad. The emperor may talk socialism and flourish his sword at the head of his troops, but he will find that he needs the magic of Bismarck's name to conjure with. However, these speculations may be premature.

No Race Problem for Him.

It is a well known fact that most of the talk about the race problem in the south has very little foundation to rest upon. It is the life of certain sectional newspapers, however, and without it their columns would seem dull to their readers. The newspapers and the cheap lecturers on southern affairs that infest the country, in discussing the condition of the negro in the south have made a problem of their own which bears no likeness whatever to the true state of affairs here.

Speaking of this "race problem," one of the wealthiest and most respected colored men in the state, as well as one of the best educated, remarked recently that he did not know what it was; that as far as he was concerned, there was no race problem, and had never been. He went on to say that he had been born and reared a slave; had always lived in Georgia; had made every dollar of his money here, and so far from being interfered with in the exercise of any of the rights of a citizen, he had been aided and encouraged by white men everywhere. Those negroes, he said, who were disposed to mind their own business; who turned a deaf ear to the incendiary utterances of political "reformers" and worked industriously for their own welfare and that of the section where they lived, were not bothered with a race problem, and he said that he could point to hundreds of such in his own county.

This, of course, is not news, as such voluntary testimony has been given before by colored men throughout the south; but utterances of this character are always noteworthy, as they are an offset to the lurid misrepresentations to which the south has been subjected whenever the race problem has been discussed.

The law-abiding and industrious negroes in Georgia, and throughout the south, are not distressing themselves over the race problem. They are working out their own salvation in the wisest way, and whenever they show a disposition to become good citizens, the whites are swift to recognize them as such and to give them a lift along the road. And it may be remarked that some of the best and richest negroes in the south reside in Georgia, and that they are a credit to themselves and to the state.

An Example from the Past.

State socialism is making rapid strides, not only in imperial Germany, but in other lands, not excepting our own.

There is nothing new in this policy. It is thousands of years old, and was long ago tried, found wanting, and cast aside. In a recent article on the subject, Hon. S. G. W. Benjamin calls attention to the example of Sparta, probably the most extreme instance of state socialism in history. Sparta was practically an armed camp. The people lived for the state, and were the children of the state. They ate at common mess-tables, and allowed their business, amusements, diet, and even their marriage, to be controlled by the state. The result, says Mr. Benjamin, was that Sparta left no arts, no sciences, no literature; she made no lasting impression in the progress of the race, and when she fell her citizens were the most selfish and corrupt in Greece.

When we have too much legislation—when the state becomes everything, and the individual nothing, then men decay. Then

people no longer put forth their best work in order to succeed; they sit down quietly and look to the state for a living. Under such conditions, congresses and legislatures grind out new laws every day. They leave nothing untouched, but interfere with business, personal rights, and freedom of action.

Law, like government, is a necessary evil, and the only way to make life endurable is to have as little of it as possible. The most admirable state is the one which makes its rule felt the least by its citizens, leaving men free to do anything that will benefit themselves without injuring their neighbors. We have outgrown the Spartan era, and the melancholy example of that government should make us all the more determined to stick to the line of policy which has made our nation the freest, happiest and most prosperous under the sun.

It Is Not Journalism.

The sensational story of the kidnapping of Jay Gould, published in the New York World of last Sunday, was headed off by the enterprise of the Evening Sun, which came out the previous afternoon with a similar yarn of its own.

The Sun's story told how Mr. Gould was stolen away from his house and kept in a safe place until a ransom of \$50,000 was paid for his release. The events in the narrative are supposed to have occurred several months ago. In its later editions the Sun had interviews with Russell Sage and other capitalists on the effect of such an occurrence on the market. Mr. Sage expressed the opinion that it would affect nothing except Gould stocks.

The next morning the World came out with the first installment of its widely advertised story. Naturally, it was in a very spiteful humor with everybody, and especially with the Sun for getting ahead of it. The World's fiction told how the kidnappers had a steamer constructed for the special purpose of carrying off Mr. Gould, and in its first chapters described the great millionaire's helpless plight on the vessel in mid-ocean, followed by a fleet of steamers sent out to rescue him from his captors. In a brief preface the World exhibited its temper in the following paragraph:

The story is made up entirely of clippings from the New York dailies of 1892. The kidnappers, being apparently without ideas of their own, yesterday attempted an abortive imitation of this story, infringing the copyright and all journalistic ethics, but unintentionally advertising the genuineness of the World's story.

The whole business should be classed with the sensational fakes sometimes indulged in by disreputable newspapers, and both the Evening Sun and the World have injured themselves with sensible people by their erratic course.

At a time when criminals are bold and able enough to steal the bones of dead millionaires, and make it necessary to guard the tombs of our presidents, they are quite capable of kidnapping some of our rich men, and it is not in order to map out a plan of campaign for them, even in the guise of fiction. The effect of a story of brilliant and successful crime must be unmitigatedly bad. It is not journalism. It is not legitimate fiction. In old times the writers and publishers of such stuff would be sent to jail, and it is a pity that they cannot be punished now.

The Compound Lard Bill.

Dr. Macme's position on the compound lard bill, as we understand it, is not criminal in its nature. On the contrary, it is characteristic of an enthusiastic man. He believes that cotton seed oil can and ought to stand on its own merits as a food product, and for that reason he believes that the compound lard bill would do no harm to the cotton seed oil industry.

We do not agree with him in this view. We believe the bill would hurt injury in various ways. Its purpose is to legislate in behalf of a parcel of capitalists who desire to run a cheap and wholesome food product out of the market.

COLONEL L. F. LIVINGSTON, president of the Georgia Alliance, has not only discovered the cat in the meat-trunk, but is holding it up by the tail for public inspection. It is a fine exhibition.

THE NEW YORK PRESS, republican, smacks its lips over the fact that Lodge's force bill will apply only to the southern states. The Press thinks there is fun ahead, and it is not much mistaken.

We gather from President Livingston's remarks in THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday that the farmers' alliance is to be led by alliance-men and not by outsiders.

IF the republican force bill prepared by Henry Cabot Lodge becomes a law southern prosperity will have to be laid on the shelf for a season.

PRESIDENT LIVINGSTON, of the State Alliance, has considerable humor. This is shown by the remarks he makes on the discovery of the cat in the meat-trunk. Under the glare of a calcium light, the cat in the meat-trunk doesn't cut a very pretty figure.

BLAIR is to have the conclusion on his celebrated bill. Evidently he doesn't believe that the country is very tired.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

LAST Sunday the Rev. E. D. Fowle, a Unitarian preacher, delivered a sermon in Chattanooga, on Robert G. Ingersoll. Mr. Fowle took the position that the great infidel is an unconscious Christian, and that he is the greatest poet, orator and teacher of truth in this chaotic era of transition.

The prediction was made that coming generations will hail Ingersoll as the apostle of a new and matchless gospel of hope.

THE LADIES HOLLYWOOD association, of Richmond, has petitioned the city council to turn over the Jefferson Davis mansion as a memorial building in which interesting war relics may be collected and exhibited.

REV. DR. BUCKLEY, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, writes: "Poverty is modern. There were no tenement houses in ancient times; not a solitary ruin of an ancient tenement house has been found since the world began. Neither do we find in ancient Greece or Rome ruins of hospitals, blind or insane asylums, or anything else primarily intended for distressing the poor, or for such sort of living as thousands of our population have to endure. Forty years ago there was no need for real poverty in the United States, except in very few cases. All over the rural districts people exhibited self-denial. But with the advance of civilization we have developed new wants. Man could live and be happy in a state of nature. He could be content with simple and open fields. Coal, clothing and fuel are indispensable in the city. Most of the things needed for the poor have to be obtained by money. In the country you can get whatever you need by barter, but in the city you cannot. This shows

that poverty is caused by lack of money. Yet only those who do not work lack money. Farmers may be divided into three classes. Those who will not work, those who cannot work, and those who would work if they could get it. Those who will not or cannot work must beg, steal or die. As for those who want work and can't get it, let us say a little about them. The reason of their failure is generally that they can do only one thing and that nobody wants done."

A NEW YORK correspondent writes: "What an army of novel readers there must be in this country! Yesterday I was talking to a prominent publisher, whose figures astonished me. According to his statement, Amelie Tivier's writings had been read by a million; Edgar Saltus, Delaney Pierson, Edward Van Zile and Marie Walsh by 600,000; Gerald Carleton, Julian Hawthorne and Mrs. Edwards by a million and a half, and Major Alfred R. Calhoun, under his four nouns de plume, by at least two millions. While this speaks much for the writers in question, it speaks more for the universal reading tastes of the people."

Money is supposed to be so abundant in New York that it has been introduced in the legislature to reduce the legal rate of interest to five per cent. Business men, however, object to such a law. They say that it will injure business as well as lenders. In order to attract foreign capital to the state there must be a free and open field for the operation of the law of supply and demand.

GLIMPSES OF GEORGIA.

A Georgia aspirant says that when the legislative aspirant calls you colonel it means something.

The information comes from Talbotton that the West Georgia News, a new venture in journalism, will soon make its appearance. The campaign is opening up lively.

The editor of a Georgia newspaper says that he had not cut two trades successfully. If he had to edit the paper, set type, run a hand press and fifty delinquent subscribers a day he would talk differently.

The LaGrange Graphic is a splendid local paper. It is newsworthy all the way through.

Very few of the Georgia weekly editors will go to Cuba with the State Press association. They have an association of their own now, at the annual meetings of which each man is allowed to tell his experience, while Ed Underwood prays for the whole fraternity.

Mr. C. M. Farlow is doing excellent work on the Madisonian. He is now in full charge of the paper, and its editorial and local columns fairly sparkle. Mr. Farlow is a talented gentleman and one of the best newspaper men in the state.

WHAT ATLANTA TALKS ABOUT.

The boys about town are talking about the Elks, the order that recently established a lodge here. Few people outside the "mythic circle" seem to know what the order is. I had it explained by an old time member, who said:

"The order of Elks was started as a social and benevolent order by a few prominent actors in New York. At first the membership was restricted to actors, but it was not long until that restriction was removed and now friends of the profession and good fellows generally are active members. There are probably 150 lodges in the country. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—as the name is—has a fraternity where more than the mere social features are considered, yet the social features are those most prominent."

One of the charter members of the Atlanta lodge is authority for the statement that the Elks will soon have elegant club rooms somewhere in the center of the city—just where has not yet been determined. A committee is looking for the right sort of place.

George Primrose and his "dizzy brunettes" are heading this way. Prim doesn't make much noise, but he is regarded by those who know as the best of all the minstrel managers. The newspapers, wherever the Primrose and West company have appeared, praise it most highly. The company has a specially strong feature in Lew Dockstad.

How the old firm of Barlow, Wilson, Primrose and West has gone to pieces, and how the two last mentioned gentlemen have fooled the prospects!

It was a great aggregation—that four-ann that is in existence today would undoubtedly have things all its own way in the minstrel world. When the split came the general verdict was that the Barlow-Wilson aggregation would wipe the Primrose-West aggregation out of the earth.

Cap. Joyner very frequently has a word to say about some of the members of the Atlanta police force, and that word isn't a highly complimentary one. If Cap. is any judge—and nobody is in better position to judge than he—a good many of Chief Connolly's men need to receive instructions as to how to pull fire alarm boxes and how to act as fires.

One of Cap's stories is about a new policeman who, after he had been duly invested with a key, developed an insatiable desire to see "how the damned thing worked." He went to a house in the suburbs, opened the door and began to investigate. When he got through he found he couldn't remove the key. He pulled at it, pounded at it, and finally gave it up as a bad job. The keys, you know, cannot be removed from the boxes except by means of a key which the chief carries.

Cap found the open box and kept the key, awaiting developments. A few days later an abject specimen of humanity, clothed in the regalia of Atlanta's "finest," was seen hanging about No. 1 engine house. Watching his chance this a. s. o. b., called the chief aside, and in a confidential whisper told how his curiosity had led him to see "how the damned thing worked."

Cap was lenient and didn't report him. He rewarded a few days later when the same cop pulled the Marietta and Simpson street box for a blaze at the East Tennessee shops.

A little girl apparently not more than six years old attracted a good deal of attention in Durand's, where she took dinner yesterday. She was a bright, pretty little thing, and was especially noticeable from the fact that she is the child of deaf mutes. Her father, who seemed to be a successful and wealthy business man, can neither hear nor speak, and his wife is similarly afflicted. The little one is, however, in full possession of all of her faculties, and acts at all times as interpreter for her parents.

One of THE CONSTITUTION's readers, recalling the same Utter, in the story about the old hair trunk, is shown in a reminiscent mood, and writes:

EDITH'S CONSTITUTION: There is a basis of truth in the story you tell of the "old hair trunk." When I was a little boy, I crossed Alabama and Georgia, from Pickensville, in Alabama, to Madison, in a stage coach with Mr. Utter, of Hubsey & Utter, trunk manufacturers in Newark, New Jersey. Solomon Hydenfeld, now chief justice of California, was of the passengers, with the wife of Mr. B. Lamar, of Texas, and other

father, the famous Methodist bishop of the period. Mr. Utter was a small, dark, chained man. He said to the bishop that he was a small bit of that "Utter darkness" we read about, and that his firm made all the trunks in the country. Except those "rotted" by elephants. Mr. Utter was unutterably amusing. He was the first "yank" the passengers had ever encountered who used the word "rote," and I am curious to learn whether he still lives. There still survives of the twelve persons who, in 1821, were his fellow-travelers in the "Distance Line" of stage coaches then running from Montgomery to Madison, Ga. The other line was called "The Opposition." The motto of the former was:

"SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI." This was printed in gilt letters under the eaves of the roof of each, glittering coach. The owners of the "Opposition Line," not to be outdone, caused the legend to be changed on their daily coaches and it appeared on one, "sic transit gloria mundi." On another, "sic transit gloria mundi," and on each day in the week. Utter said when we were dumped down, more dead than alive, at the then railway terminus at Madison, Georgia, that he never before comprehended the wisdom of Providence in making human affairs thus "transitory," and that another day's change would have "deceased" us. T. Addison Richards, then editing the "Orion," the first literary Monthly ever published in the South, joined us at Madison on his way to Newfield. Who has a copy of it? L. J. D.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

—Sam Jones will be in Charlotte to commence his meeting on the 25th of April.

—The Alabama papers are handing around one G. H. Cornell, claiming to represent Collins & Palmer, of New York. He is a fraud, as there is no such firm.

—The board of aldermen of Ansonia will petition the next legislature to condemn the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad report at that place.

—A company consisting of Boston, Chicago and Texas capitalists has been organized for the purpose of buying all the street railways in Texas. The capital stock is \$500,000, and their bonded indebtedness is \$200,000.

—A new bank will be established in San Antonio, Tex., with a capital of \$300,000 or \$500,000; most of which capital will be brought from the east and north.

—The National Summer Normal school for teachers and superintendents will honor Asheville, N. C., with its presence between the days of July 28th and August 8th. The institute holds a session of two weeks each in eight different cities, and this is the only city in the south which will be visited.

—The body of Arthur Davidson, a ten-year-old negro boy, was found yesterday morning, at Charlotte, N. C., in a pile of cotton seed at the Oliver farm. About a week ago the boy was seen playing around the mill and digging holes in a pile of cotton seed hulls. He was driven away and was not seen again until his dead body was found yesterday morning. The supposition is that the boy had been in the pile of hulls when no one was looking and dug his own grave in the cotton seed hulls.

—A knitting factory is the latest addition to Montgomery's list of new industrial enterprises.

—The annual meeting of the South Carolina State Press association will be held in Charleston on Wednesday, April 30. The annual meeting of the Southern Press association will also be held there at the same time. It is expected that every newspaper in the state and all the leading newspapers of the south will be represented.

—The Knoxville, Tenn., Journal is out in a new dress, and has otherwise been greatly improved. It is quite a handsome paper.

—A greater building boom than was ever known by any southern city, is now on in full force at Knoxville. Nothing like it has ever before been known even in prosperous Knoxville. It includes every kind of building, from the \$1,000 cottage to the \$50,000 business block.

—It is a singular fact that the Texas state treasurer is only \$75,000, and the county treasurer of Dallas county gives a bond of \$250,000.

—Walters, the Dallas express thief, left a trunk with a woman in Dallas, when he made his hasty exit from that city. The express company learned of it and took possession of it. In it was found a box of dynamite and a letter to the Birmingham exchange.

POLITICAL POINTS.

—A correspondent of the Athens Banner suggests Thomas S. Melf for the legislature from Clarke county.

—Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The indications are that the fight for congress in the eighth will be a three cornered one. The candidates for the seat are Columbus Palmer, state school commissioner of Alabama, and a signed by a large number of leading educators throughout the south. The object of the association is to discuss those measures that relate exclusively to the solution of the educational problem of the South.

—On account of the order of the court committing all federal prisoners to Chatham county jail, there has sprung up a demand for a temporary jail in Macon for safe-keeping of the prisoners until a place can be secured to escort them to Savannah.

—Stock owners near Fort Gaines who let their stock run at large since March 1st, have been at some trouble and expense to secure their stock, as in many cases cows and hogs were held for trespassing.

—There was three men on the streets of Fairburn, Monday, talking to one another. Their aggregate age was 236 years.

—Paul Boyton, the great aquatic performer, wishes to come to Macon to give his wonderful exhibition.

—The ten acres of land which the city of Macon is suing to recover from the East Tennessee road, is being fenced in by the road.

—Bullock county never had a more exciting time within its borders than that which took place in the laston district on Saturday. A hunting party went in search of the tiger which has terrorized the people for some time past. Coming by a little depression, hardly a hundred yards long, one of the men caught a glimpse of the striped skin of the animal as it forced its way along a narrow passage toward the center of the brush. It was dragging something, evidently a sheep. A dozen rifles rang out, and the tiger that scared the people of Laston district, was slain. Examining it carefully but one mark was found. It was that of a bullet that had passed directly through the eye and up into the brain. Who fired it will be a little problem, hardly a hundred yards long, one of the men caught a glimpse of the striped skin of the animal as it forced its way along a narrow passage toward the center of the brush. It was dragging something, evidently a sheep. 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Mr. W. A. Culver, "considers Stuart's Gin and Buchu the best kidney, urinary and bladder remedy in the world."

Sold by all druggists.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a splendid residence in perfect order, on nice corner lot, 60 feet front, on Pulliam street.

A rent-paying plant, 3 houses near East Tennessee shops, rent \$36.00 per month, at \$2,750.

Five houses, renting at \$43.00 per month, at \$5,000.

A tract of 8 lots, near East Tennessee shops, at \$4,000. A good speculation.

I have several pieces of central property at reasonable prices.

Parties having property to sell would do well to place it in my hands.

I am prepared to conduct auction sales at any time.

G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House, Wall St.

H. L. WILSON,

AUCTIONEER,

27--ELEGANT VACANT LOTS--27

For Sale at Auction

ON NORTH AVENUE, SPRING AND WILLIAMS STREETS.

March 25th, 1890, at 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

This is strictly first-class residence property--in fact, the best unimproved lots on the north side of Atlanta. Elegant buildings are on the adjoining lots, occupied by the very best of people. Paved streets, gas, water, and all modern conveniences. Street cars run every few minutes as near as could be desired. Plots are now being made, and can be had at my office, No. 3 Kimball House, Pryor St.

H. L. WILSON,

Real Estate Agent.

mar 13 wed 8p

A. J. WEST & CO.

REAL ESTATE,

No. 7 Kimball House, Pryor St.

HANDSOME LOT ON PEACHTREE, NEAR

the governor's mansion; a perfect gem; cheap.

Beautiful level piece, corner McDaniel and Wells streets, one block east of Whitehall, 170x130; will make four large beautiful lots; houses rent well there, \$8,000.

Lot corner Forest avenue and Port, 52 1/2 x 130, \$1,800.

Lot next to above, same size, \$1,500.

Lot, Walton street, 60x100; close in; \$3,500.

Two lots, 70x150 each, West End, each \$800.

Lot corner Marietta and Bartow streets, 50x107; \$5,000.

Lot Cooper st., 50x100, near Cranley, \$1,100.

Seven large lots facing the city, high location.

Line street, electric cars in front, \$5,000.

Six lots, elevated; 3 Lovejoy; 3 Fowler, \$2,200.

22 acres, fronting 2,400 ft. on W. & A. Ga. Pac. and E. T. V. and Ga. R. R.; at city limits, \$18,000.

Elegant home for physician, two blocks north of Kimball, complete, \$10,000.

21 acres, 3 1/2 miles, pretty grove, long front on Georgia railroad, \$8,400.

Twelve lots, 6x220 to alley, graded and seeded, new houses on both sides, \$5,500.

Special bargain, lot 26x220, side alley, new three-story 22-room brick house, bath in every room; in second block north of Kimball house; rented to a good tenant for \$185; \$17,000.

PETER L. LAND COMPANY.

We are offering and selling bargains on West Peachtree, Spring, Cherry and other streets, embracing the Peters Land Company property. Call and go with us to see it.

30 acres, Jackson st., near Ponca de Leon avenue, at a price that will double itself in two years.

7 acres, near Auger spring, \$3,000.

2 1/2 acres, including pavilion, clubhouse, etc., at Ponca de Leon spring; excellent place for public garden, \$15,000.

20 acres, 1,200 feet, big road, three mile past wood, Kirkwood, Decatur and suburbs generally. Please bring a list of your property if you wish the cash for it. Money to loan on real estate. No delay. Call on

G. W. ADAIR & CO.

mar 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31

THE OKEFENOKEE SOLD.

GENERAL P. M. B. YOUNG'S SYNDICATE WINS.

Engineer Johnson States That the Swamp Can Be Drained and Every Investor Will Become a Millionaire.

The Okefenokee swamp is at last disposed of, and now it is claimed that millions of dollars will be made from what was considered useless property.

Governor Gordon met the gentlemen interested in the disposal of the swamp in his reception room yesterday morning, and promptly at 10 o'clock he commenced opening the packages which contained the bids.

There were five of these envelopes, although there were only four bids. One of the envelopes had been sent in by Mr. Willis Reagan, and when it was opened it was found to contain simply a statement that Mr. Reagan and his associates had concluded to withdraw from the contest.

It was found that the highest bid was 99 1/2 cents an acre and was made by a syndicate composed of Messrs. Frank Cox, of North Carolina; P. M. B. Young, of Georgia; Marshall A. Phillips, of Pennsylvania; H. S. Little, of New Jersey; and Henry Jackson, of Atlanta.

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Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department, at the capital, in the city of Atlanta, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1890.

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"By giving the outline of the way the swamp runs into Charlton, Ware and Clinch counties it is easy to tell that the acreage of the swamp proper is 250,000. Besides this, however, there is a great quantity of land which will go to the purchasers. Some of it was sold and some of it was squatted on by settlers, but almost all of it has reverted back to the state."

"In what does the wealth of the swamp consist?"

"The timber alone is worth much more than was paid for the property. It is the finest I ever saw in my life, and then the land is immensely rich. I don't speak without knowledge, because I have carefully examined it and I know that below the six feet of muck and decaying vegetation there is a firm, rich soil which will grow anything in the world."

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Portfolio of Fashions and What to Wear for the Spring and Summer of 1890.

Making the most comprehensive and useful book of 90 quarto pages (10x12 1/2 inches), with over 700 illustrations of the latest and best styles, including all the standard and useful designs for ladies' and children's dress, with descriptions, amount of material required, etc., etc. Every lady wants this book illustrating the new styles, and the latest information about every department of dress, materials, trimmings, costumes, coiffures, millinery, etc. Just what every lady, milliner, dressmaker and merchant wants to know about the fashions for the ensuing season. The mammoth bulletin of fashion from a course of fifteen full-length figures of fashionable costumes, greatly adding to its attractiveness. The book contains "Portfolio of Fashions" and "What to Wear," combined in one. Price, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. For sale by John H. Miller, Marietta street, march 6

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